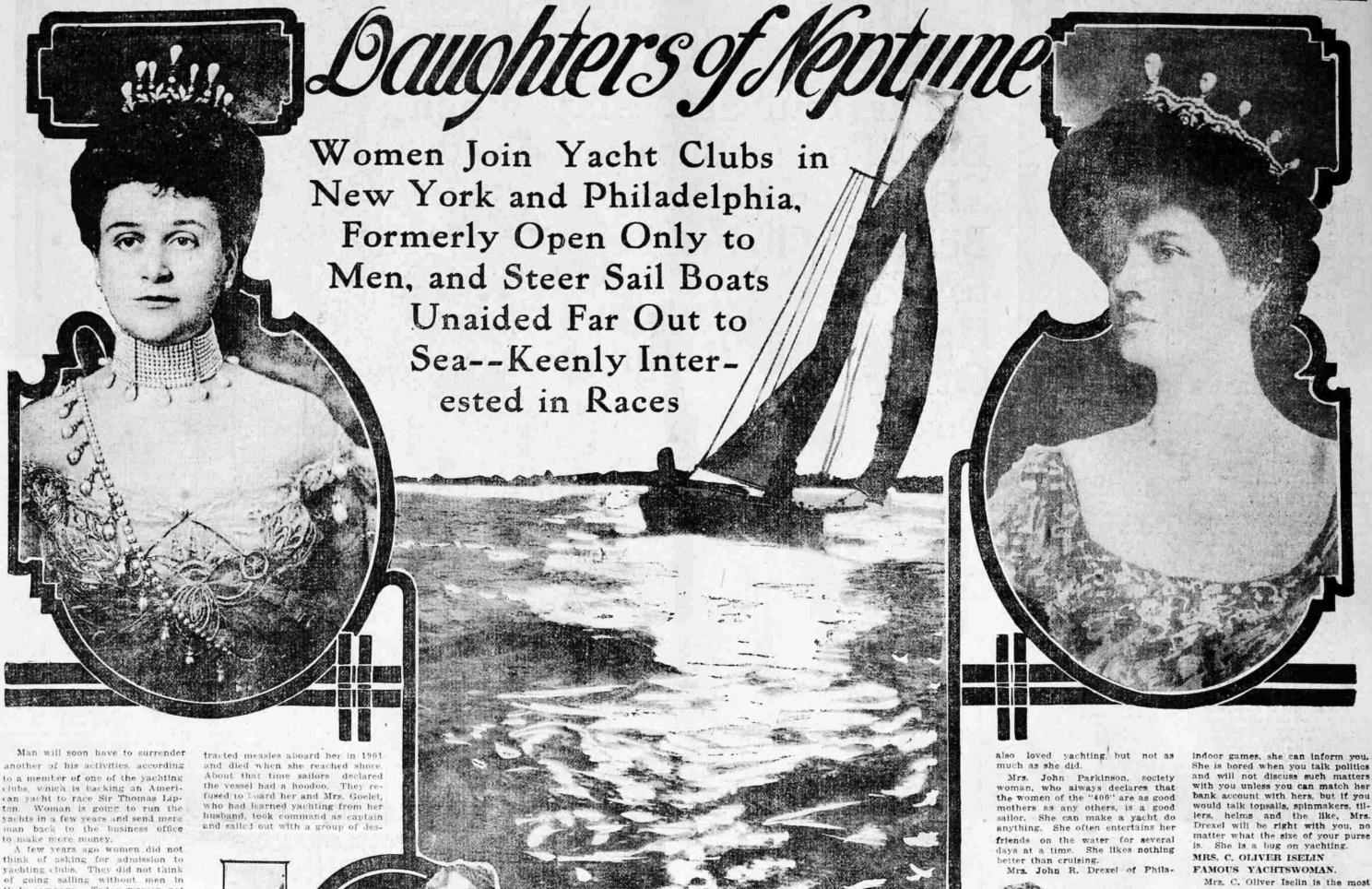
OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914,



their company. Today women not only are members of yacht clubs, ing parties along the Atlantic Coast, often going far out to sea alone, and it is the women of Philadelphia and New o'Yrk who are taking the keenest interest in the success of America in the race to come off soon with Sir Thomas Lipton in the latest edition of the Shamrock.

It was a long time ago when woman became the main pillar of the churen. In a majority of the city churches men are so scarce that special campaigns have been inaugurated to bring them to a sense of their religious responsibilities. In the theater the same condition exists. Later they were admitted when attended with men. Next they were allowed to go chaperoned by an elderly woman. Now they go alone, and if it were not for the women patrons of the theaters, acting would become a lost art for lack of natronage.

The same thing is true of the art galleries. Formerly women wera not supposed to know enough about art to look at the best the world produced. Today they are judges and men simply acquiesce.

Is the same thing happening in sport?

The woman of today plays tennis and has played it for years with success. She is a good golfer. swimmer and even polo player. Now she is going in for yachting and it is said around Newport that more money is being put up by women on the outcome of the international yacht race than by the men at that same resort.

It is nothing unusual for an old skipper to meet women of the sea out of sight of land, fearing nothing. The Vikings of today are Viqueens, said one old tar, coming into port of New York after meeting with three yacht loads of daughters of Neptune, the twentieth

century mermaids. Among the most noted yachtwomen is Mrs. Robert Goelei of the ill-fated Nahma. The Nahma is a steam-propelled craft as well as a sail boat and is good for crossing the ocean. The Nahma has crossed the Atlantic several times and often on those trans-Atlantic excursions Mrs. Robert Goelet has been at the helm, taking her turns with those she had employed to captain her

She is one of the most fearless sailors of the world. She is a sailor without the superstitlous fears of the old-time tar. She has difficulty now in getting men to man her eraft when going on a long voyage, but she has an easy time finding women to sail with her in the yacht of so many sad memories. was on the Nahma that Robert Goelet died in 1899, the log of the "essel recites. Beatrice Goelet con-

perate characters who didn't care

what did happen to them, so long

The log of the yacht shows no

as they were paid.

more disasters until 1912. Then the

elder Mrs. Goelet became ill while

the boat was cruising around the

coast of France. She was rished

IJPPER left-Mrs. John R. Drexel. Upper right-Mrs. Robert Goelet. Lower left-Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Lower right-Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

to Paris, where the physicians of that city had charge of her case, but she died shortly. Her body was taken aboard the Nahma and Mrs. Robert Goelet crossed the Atlantic with the body aboard.

## WANTS CHILDREN TO BE FIRST-CLASS PILOTS.

When Mrs. Goelet landed in New York with the body a report was circulated she would abandon the yacht and would prevent her children from boarding her. She denled the report. People couldn't understand how she could like the sea, and a second report was circulated she was going to sell the Nahma and forbid her children to learn anything about salling. She had to deny that report, too, in course of time. The fact is she wants her children to become firstclass pilots, and she is teaching them navigation herself,

She loves the sea and believes her children can get more pleasure from it than from anything else-

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, also are competent helmswomen. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt runs her own yacht. She also knows all the intricacles of a motor boat and runs one at Palm Beach and Newport. Mrs. W. K. Vanderlift has had many exciting adventures in her yacht. 1905, in Long Iisland Sound, when she and Vanderbilts were abourd their yacht, the Tarantula, she collided with the Norman, belonging to Frank H. Tilford. She passed through the thrills of the collision unperturbed and continued to yacht as before, unafraid.

Mrs. Samuel Vaughan, who formerly was Miss Ellen Gardner Loring, comes from a long line of able sailors. Her father, Augustus Peabody Loring, was a skilful yachtsman, as was his father before him.

Before her marriage Mrs. Vaughan learned the art of yachting from him on his trips. When a little girl she had mastered the art of steering. Loring did not believe in giving all the sport of the day to the boys while the girls sat still looked pretty. His daughter was given every chance to enjoy herself. As soon as she was married she demanded entrance into a yacht club with her husband. He

delphia is as much at home on the bounding main as at an afternoon tes, and, according to social leaders of her home city, she certainly is at home when presiding as hostess at a tea or any other gathering of the women in the top notch of the social "hirl. Talk to Mrs. Drexel about all the latest authors and their works and she will be pleased to talk in like manuer of them. If you want to learn about the latest moves in all the latest

indoor games, she can inform you. She is bored when you talk politics and will not discuss such matters with you unless you can match her bank account with hers, but if you would talk topsails, spinmakers, tilers, helms and the like, Mrs. Drexel will be right with you, no matter what the size of your purse

famous of yachtswomen. She lives at New Rochelle, N. Y. She is the only woman who ever raced on an American Cup defender. She was aboard the Columbia in 1899 and sailed on the Defender when that craft whipped the Valkyrie in 1896. Her husband for several years was as well known in yachting news as Sir Thomas Lipton.

Much confusion has arisen since the invention of steam navigation as to the name yacht. Formerly vachts were purely sailing vessels. There are now steam boats called yacht. The name comes from the Dutch, meaning to hurry. The yachts are divided into two classes. They are the racing and the pleasure vachts. The racing yachts are so constructed that everything is sacrificed for speed.

The history of the yacht racing is the history of yachting, inasmuch as the racing improved the yachts just as horse racing improved horses. Horses are bred for speed because of the stakes originally to be won in horse racing. The oldtime barons did not think about breeding horses for speed until horse racing became popular. Inventions in speed yachts were not made rapidly until racing began. Then inventions followed. Backers of a certain craft had it improved before the race. When a man was defeated in a yacht race he spent large sums on his craft studying why he was beaten and improving Naturally the yachts of today are better than ever.

Before 100 years ago sailing vachts belonged only to important personages. They were used chiefly to convey royal chieftains.

The first authentic record of a racing club was in 1720, when the Cork Harbor Water Club was established in Ireland. It is now known as the Royal Cork Yacht In 1801 a silver cup was given by "gentlemen of leisure" of London to the winner of yacht races In 1812 the Royal Yacht Club of London was organized and soon after that regular regattas were held.

Organized yacht racing did not ommence in the United States until 1844, when nine yacht owners formed a club in New York. Racing in America became quite a sport, but women never were allowed to go near the craft. It wasn't a woman's place.

In 1851 the first international races were run with England. The first race was won by the Americans in the yacht America. She was given a handicap of fifteen minutes, but won the race by eighteen minutes, three more than needed to win without the handicap. America since that time has put out more winning yachis than any other country in the world.